

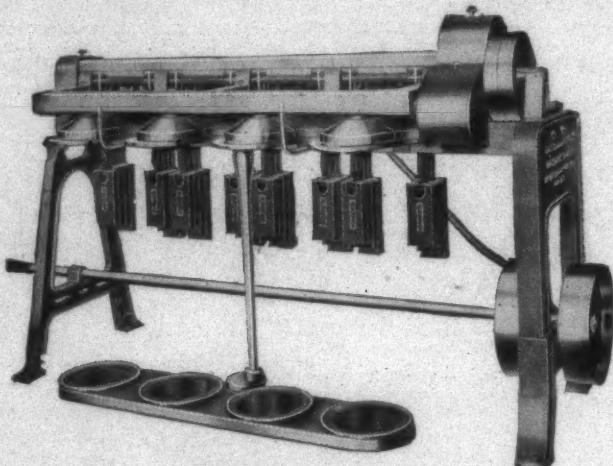
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

NUMBER 12

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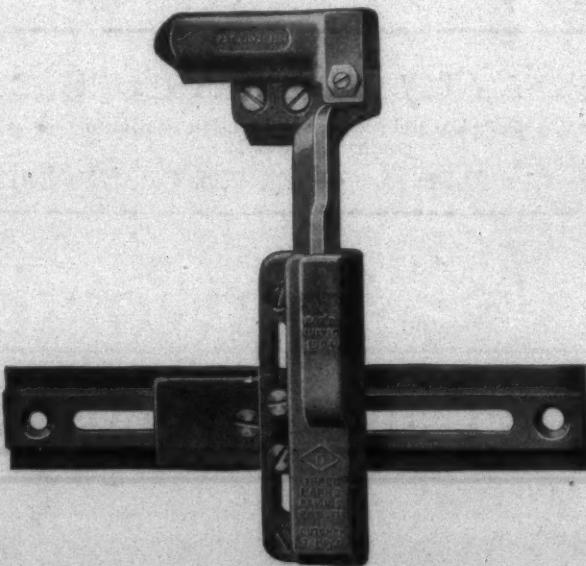
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

NUMBER 12

## Meeting of North Carolina Superintendents

Charlotte, N. C., May 10, 1917.

(Stenographer's Report.)

MR. DAVID CLARK: The meeting will please come to order. I am going to ask Mr. Arthur Dixon, Superintendent of the Trenton Mills, Mayor of Gastonia, and former State Senator from Gaston county, to preside at this meeting.

MR. A. M. DIXON: Gentlemen, I presume that the first thing to come before the meeting will be a statement of the purpose of the meeting. I will ask Mr. David Clark to state the object.

MR. DAVID CLARK: At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, they passed a resolution asking the Southern Textile Association to have a meeting of their Board of Governors to discuss the best method for putting into effect the Keating Child Labor Bill, but it did not seem possible at this time for the Board of Governors to get together, and I have therefore taken it upon myself to call a meeting of the North Carolina mill superintendents. It is necessary to consider the various ways of meeting this new law, and come to some understanding as to how we shall operate its conditions.

I am very much gratified at the large number of superintendents who are here today, because it shows interest in this matter. We have come together not for the purpose of fighting the Keating Bill, or of having it suspended. The main object of this meeting today is to consider ways and means for putting this bill into effect August 1st or Sept. 1st, and I am going to ask this body of men to go into a regular business meeting—to cut all extra talk, and to consider the matter as plain business men, from a business standpoint, as you will have to consider it in each mill a little later. I have been attending manufacturers meetings for a long time and there are a lot of men who always want to talk. There are some men who always talk and others who never talk, and some of those who never talk are always ready to criticise those who do. Let's not have that sort of a meeting, but everybody give expression to their views. We want every man who can say anything on the subject under consideration to give us the benefit of his experience or opinion. In order to put the matter before you clearly, I have made a brief statement of questions to be considered, and we want others.

THE KEATING BILL.

1. Prohibits the employment of any person under 14 years of age under any conditions.
2. Prohibits the employment of any person between 14 and 16 years of age for more than eight hours in any one day.
3. Prohibits the employment of any person between 14 and 16 years of age earlier than 6:00 A. M. or after 7:00 P. M.

QUESTIONS

1. How will you employ spinners between 14 and 16 years of age for 8 hours while the other spinners work 10 1/2 hours on 5 days and 6 hours on Saturdays?
2. Is it practical to give the older spinners more sides and use those between 14 and 16 years as helpers for 8 hours?
3. Is it practical to use the spooler hands as spinners for the remainder of the day, after the 14- to 16-year spinners have completed their 8 hours?
4. Is it practical to run the warp the regular hours, and by increasing the number of filling frames run them only 8 hours.
5. What other plan for using 14- to 16-year spinners 8 hours can you suggest?
6. Is it practical to have some of the 14- to 16-year doffers come to the mill late in the morning and others leave early in the afternoon, and to have other doffers take a longer dinner hour so as to bring them within the 8-hour limit?
7. Is it practical and will it be legal to use a time clock on doffers and deduct the time they are not doffing?
8. Is it practical to use men for doffers and pay them by the piece?
9. Will you change your present policy of stopping at noon on Saturday because it does not permit more than 6 hours work on that day for those between 14 and 16 years?
10. How can those who are sent out of the mill by the Keating Bill be legally given work and enabled to help support the family in cases where their earnings are necessary?

Before we go into actual discussion, I want to outline the order of the meeting.

At one o'clock we are going to have a lunch in this room. For this lunch the hotel will charge 75 cents apiece. We wish to know how many men will attend the lunch. I will get Mr. A. B. Carter to pass the cards around, and those who wish can purchase them. After this lunch we are going to have a report of committees, and further discuss the matter under consideration this morning. Between the close of this meeting and the hour for lunch we will discuss the matter among ourselves.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: We will now proceed to business. I do not suppose there has ever been any legislation passed that so affects the cotton mill industry as the passage of the Keating Child Labor Bill. I know that all of your gentlemen have studied this subject more or less, and as Mr. Clark says, we are here today not to see how we can get out of operating under the new law, but to see how we can operate under it. It looks like we have certainly got to operate under it, and

the sooner we make our plans to do so the better off we will be, and with the number of men we have present, I am sure we can get at the heart of this matter and devise some ways and means whereby we can operate under these new conditions. We want everybody to discuss this subject—we want to cut out as much "wind" as possible and get down to "brass tacks."

Do you care to discuss this bill as the different items appear on Mr. Clark's paper, or discuss it as a whole? It appears to the chair that it might be better to discuss them as the questions come—1 to 10. I will be glad to hear any remarks about this.

If I hear no objection, we will proceed to discuss the bill and the questions as they appear on the paper. The first question on the paper is "How will you employ spinners between 14 and 16 years of age for 8 hours, while the other spinners work 10 1/2 hours on 5 days and 6 hours on Saturdays, or 60 hours per week?"

Gentlemen, the meeting is now open for discussion. We will be

glad to hear from anybody in the audience on this subject.

MR. J. M. GAMEWELL: This new bill has already been inaugurated in several South Carolina mills. Our idea is to operate by using all over 16 years of age for the full time limit, and using all under 16 years of age, for as long a period of time as this bill permits. I would like to hear a discussion along this line—just what the opinion of others is as to the feasibility and practicability of operating on this basis.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: Will be glad to hear from any one else on this subject. Quite a few of the South Carolina mills have already tried out this scheme of working the help between 14 and 16 years of age, eight hours per day. What success they have met with, I do not know. I wish we had two or three of those South Carolina superintendents here today to tell us about it, but I know their idea is to work help between the ages of 14 and 16 as cleaners and helpers, and in that way the spinners are enabled to run more sides, due to the fact that the children between 14 and 16 do all the cleaning up. They merely put in the roving and piece up an end when it comes down.

What they are going to do about doffing is another proposition. We will be glad to hear from any one on the subject of doffing. If none of you have tried this out, possibly you are familiar with what some other men have done.

MR. DAVID CLARK: I would like to ask Mr. Gamewell how he is going to operate Saturdays.

MR. J. M. GAMEWELL: I would like to hear this very point generally discussed. We all know that we cannot employ, according to the sense of this bill, any one sooner than 6:00 a. m., between the ages of 14 and 16. We have so few on our pay roll between these ages that I would like to hear from others as to what proportion of their help they find on their pay rolls between the ages of 14 and 16. We have so few at our mill that it will not affect us very materially. We are running on double shift.

MR. A. B. CARTER: I met with the Executive Committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and they invited a number of superintendents to meet with them. While they have not adopted any plans, they have several plans under consideration, but the plan which they look upon most

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Thursday, May 17, 1917.

favorably is this: To stretch out all of the spinners in the morning until 10:00 o'clock, and then the children under age will come in at 10:00 and work until 6:00; in that way they cannot work over eight hours.

The other plan is a Newberry plan. They have spinners to run so many sides, and have those children under age to do the cleaning, as you have already discussed here.

Another plan is to have children come in and work until 11:00 o'clock, than go out and come back in at 1:00 or 1:30.

CHARMAN DIXON: I don't know whether the question am about to mention comes under one of the printed headings or not, but, in regard to the spinning, if a mill had an excess number of spoolers, and had enough hands to operate those spoolers, you could have your spooler hands go over and spin until 10:00 o'clock, of the time required, then let your regular spinners between 14 and 16 work the balance of the day. Of course that is going to take more help. This plan, though, would relieve the situation to a certain extent, by letting your spooler hands spin three hours a day.

MR. PAUL B. PARKS: I do not think very very much of the idea of using the spoolers, because most of us haven't the frames, and would have those to buy, and then we haven't the space for them. I think the most feasible plan is to use girls under 16 as cleaners—for picking rolls, brushing off sides, etc., or work them any way you want to so you put in the eight hours per day. Do that and then increase the number of sides per spinner. Most of the spinners cannot see any good in that move; they think you are cutting their wages. This plan is going to cost us more money, but we can cut the price a little bit and strike a medium where the spinner will be satisfied. So far as stretching the spinners out until 10:00 o'clock and then making a change, I believe it will be unsatisfactory, because you are making two changes in one day with your help, when most people do not like to make but one.

MR. JNO. A. McFALLS: The new law will not affect our mill (Dilling Cotton Mills) as badly as it will some of the other mills. We have a farm, and a good school building right on the premises, and it is our intention to start up some more of our spinning at night, in order to take care of the carding, and use our people who are under 16 years old on a certain section of the spinning room, and let that section stand the hours that are necessary, and put on more help at night in order to make up that lost production. During the vacation months from school, we plan to put the children on the farm.

CHARMAN DIXON: We will be very glad to hear from any of the gentlemen who have peculiar local conditions. Each case is going to be different, and if each one here would give his own individual ideas of how he intends to operate under this act, it would possibly be of benefit to a certain number of us. Each man will have to work out some scheme to suit his own conditions.

MR. PAUL B. PARKS: I have experimented a little on cleaners, and vailing in some quarters that this stretched these other spinners out, of all females at night. Is that correct?

CHARMAN DIXON: Are there three more sides to the spinner—I put a girl as cleaner on 40 sides. She was busy all day, and I cut her down to 32 sides. I think 30 to 36 sides should be the limit for a spinner.

CHARMAN DIXON: Are there any gentlemen in the audience who have experimented along this line? Would be glad to have them stand up. (Three stood.)

MR. R. F. CRAIG: I do not think the use of cleaners will help our situation much. We already use the roll cleaners, but do not let them clean the frames. I believe you will all get out better by hiring extra help. If you cut your price per side very much you are going to have trouble with your help. My idea would be to hire some extra help on your spinning, and if you could possibly arrange to have some extra spooling or winding or reeling you could take your spinners and make spoolers out of them. They can always go back to the spinning room and spin, so if you have not enough spinning room help, let some of your spinners go back and spin in the afternoon. You can let some of your girls come in at 8:00 o'clock in the morning.

So far as the doffing is concerned, my idea is to do that with help that is over 16 years of age, and do it by the side. Pay them so much for each doff, and arrange the price according to the length of the frame. I think that is the fairest way to the mill and to the doffer.

So far as the card room is concerned, I do not suppose it will affect any of us there. Work some extra help in your spinning room and then what you lack, take from your spooling, winding or reeling.

MR. J. M. GAMEWELL: That does not exactly solve the question which is uppermost now—the question of labor shortage. We can all afford to pay for extra help just at present, but where are we going to get it?

CHARMAN DIXON: This question of labor shortage is certainly a very pertinent one. There is just enough help to run what spindles we have. You are bound to take out a certain amount of help, to start with. Some mills have been working children between 13 and 14 years. Those are going to be taken out entirely. Those between 14 and 16 can only work eight hours per day. If you cut out those between 14 and 16 you have made the situation still worse. Of course we can all bid against each other. If we are going to operate, it means that we have got to use that help between 14 and 16 in some capacity.

MR. J. C. MASON: I would like to know what percentage of help the superintendents find they are going to have to discard. Quite a percentage of children work between 13 and 14 years of age now. I should say it would be at least 5 per cent. I do not see how you are going to use cleaners without these children under 16 years of age. It seems to me it would be better if we could operate the warp 10 hours a day and run the filling overtime at night.

These seems to be an opinion prevalent in some quarters that this new bill will prohibit the working of all females at night. Is that correct?

CHARMAN DIXON: No, sir. Our present State law covers everything in regard to night work that this bill does. You cannot work anybody at night under 16 years of age. There is nothing in the Keating bill that affects the present law as to night work.

MR. J. C. MASON: On taking the census of help in our mill, (Kesler Mfg. Company) I find that 12 per cent of our people are under 16 years of age. It would be interesting to me to know if the other superintendents have investigated to see just what percentage of the help in their mills will be affected.

CHARMAN DIXON: Have any of the other gentlemen in the audience made such an investigation?

MR. P. P. MURPHY: I don't know whether it will throw any light on the subject, but I was talking to a superintendent from South Carolina, and he runs three shifts. We hear a good deal about intensive farming. This seems to me to be intensive manufacturing. I don't know, gentlemen, whether our hands are going to be able to turn off enough work in 8 hours, and rest 16, to make up for the 10 hours they have been working. This South Carolina superintendent that I speak of works three shifts—starts at 7:00 and works until 3:00, then begins at 3:00 and works until 11:30. This might work all right down there, but we are running 10 hours up here instead of 8. I throw this out merely as a suggestion from him. The South Carolina superintendent said it worked nicely.

I suppose we will discuss the doffing a little later, when I will like to ask the superintendents their opinion of the doffing question.

CHARMAN DIXON: I think Mr. Murphy is right, in that we should for the present confine our discussion to the spinners before going to the doffers, as this is a knotty enough problem in itself. If we are going to run three shifts we will have to import some labor from somewhere.

MR. STERLING GRAYDON: I came up here to learn something. I have been listening to what has been said with a great deal of interest. I do not see how we could possibly go on to a three-shift proposition. We hardly have enough labor for two shifts. I think that to put children between 14 and 16 years old as cleaners is about as bad a proposition as we can get. I cannot get a girl 14 years old to clean a frame properly—it simply wouldn't be cleaned. We might formulate some plan by which we could have a grown woman to clean and have a girl to run her work during 8 hours.

Then have the grown woman, when the young girl leaves the mill, run the work for the balance of the day. I think this plan would be better.

CHARMAN DIXON: That is a good point. Mr. Carter, do you know what success the Newberry Plan have had with this cleaning proposition?

MR. A. B. CARTER: They abandoned it. They say this might work

out all right in a fine yarn mill or a fine spinning mill, but it is absolutely a failure with coarse mills. A mill that spins 8s to 12s say that they found the machines were in very bad shape during the three hours the cleaners were out.

MR. DAVID CLARK: It seems that practically every plan proposed has objections, but we are obliged to put some plan into effect. The bill is going into effect, and we must arrange to meet this new condition of things. I would like to know how many here believe the Newberry plan would be effective. This plan has been tried out by Mr. W. M. Sherard and Mr. J. M. Davis. I would like every man in the hall who believes this plan is practical to raise his hand. (Four raised their hands.)

How many believe it impracticable? (Majority of those present.)

MR. STERLING GRAYDON: It seems to me the size yarn a man was spinning would make a difference. It would all depend on the kind of goods a mill was making.

MR. A. B. CARTER: Just for your information, I would like to say that one South Carolina mill, spinning in one end of their mill 8s to 14s, and in the other end of their mill 30s to 40s. The superintendent of the mill made a statement that it was very successful in the end where they spin 30s to 40s, but could not work it out in the other end where they are spinning coarse numbers.

MR. DAVID CLARK: How many believe this plan practical on fine yarns? Please raise your hands. (Slight majority raised their hands in answer to this question.)

How many believe it not practical? Raise your hands. (About 30.)

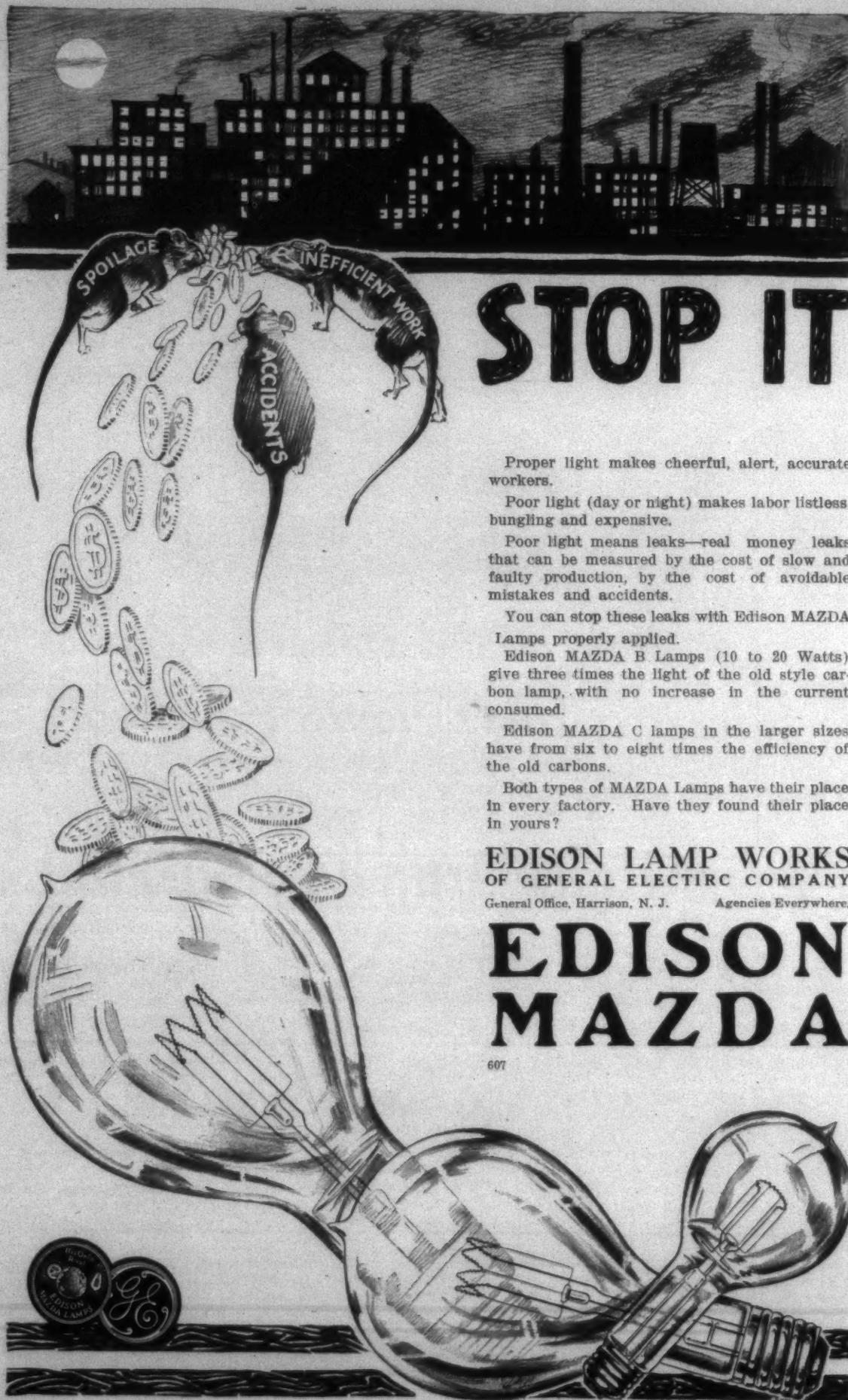
MR. STERLING GRAYDON: It is not a matter of whether it is ideal or not, but it is a question of whether it is the best thing we can find. Of course it is not ideal.

MR. DAVID CLARK: The Kentucky plan is very brief. They eliminate everybody under 16. How many believe that is what we have finally got to do? (More than half raised their hand.)

MR. O. L. WAGSTAFF: All mills are situated differently. It depends altogether on the numbers of yarns being manufactured. We spin from 12s to 26s at the Amazon Cotton Mills. We tried this plan a little while and we found the spinners were overloaded, and it cost us more money. The plan is not a success on coarse yarns. On fine yarns I believe it would be more successful. Mills on fine yarns can stretch out their spinners.

MR. J. M. GAMEWELL: Granting that ten per cent of the various spinning departments are affected by the new law, why would it not be practical to adopt this system and pay the spinners for 48 hours per week, regardless of the time they work on Saturday? Mr. Mason has just stated that the percentage of his spinning room help that will be affected is only ten per cent. Increase each spinner one side. Put on cleaners and pay them for 48 hours work per week regardless of whether they work on Saturday.

(Continued on Page 8.)



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# Practical Loom Fixing

Written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN. GINGHAM LOOMS.

When fabrics have to be produced in which there are various colored threads in the filling, drop-box looms have to be used. These looms are usually constructed with either two, four or six shuttle boxes at one end of the lay and one shuttle box at the other end. An even number of picks of any given color of filling must be inserted in the cloth, as the shuttle must return to the drop-box end before a change can be made from one color to another. There are a number of different motions in use to operate the drop boxes, one of the best of these being known as the Crompton Box Motion.

### Box Motion.

Fig. 38 illustrates two views of this box motion. First, at A, when looking at motion from end of loom. Second, at B, when looking at motion from back of loom. At C, the shape of the eccentric C and the crank E is illustrated. The parts are as follows: A is the driving pin in pin-wheel, said pin-wheel being set screwed on pick-cam shaft. B is the star gear. C, the single-box eccentric. D, the side lever. E, crank for two-box movement. F, small segment gear. G, the double-sliding finger. H, rod through which the top double-sliding finger is operated. J, rod through which the bottom sliding finger is operated.

**Operation of Motion and Boxes.** As the pin-wheel, which is set-

gear, the first tooth in the gear will come in contact with the projection on sliding finger. This enables the teeth in both segment gears to be meshed into each other and the eccentric is turned half around. The deepest portion of the eccentric is turned from bottom to top, which raises the side lever D and consequently the boxes. This brings the second box opposite the race plate. The long end of the double-sliding single-box lever is left out. To lower from fourth to second box, the riser under lever that operates the crank for two-box movement is left out.

finger is now between the segment gears with the projection on end of finger beyond the gears—this allows the star gear to revolve without coming in contact with the small segment gear. The finger will remain in this position until the boxes have to be changed.

**To Return Box to Original Position.** On the next bar in box chain leave off the riser. This will force outwards the double-sliding finger and the projection on the end of finger will fill the space between the two gears. When the driving pin in pin-wheel turns the star gear, the first tooth of the gear will come in contact with the projection, and the eccentric will be turned to its original position, which will bring the first box opposite the race plate.

**To Raise From First to Third Box.** Insert a riser under the lever which operates (through the rod J), the double-sliding finger on the

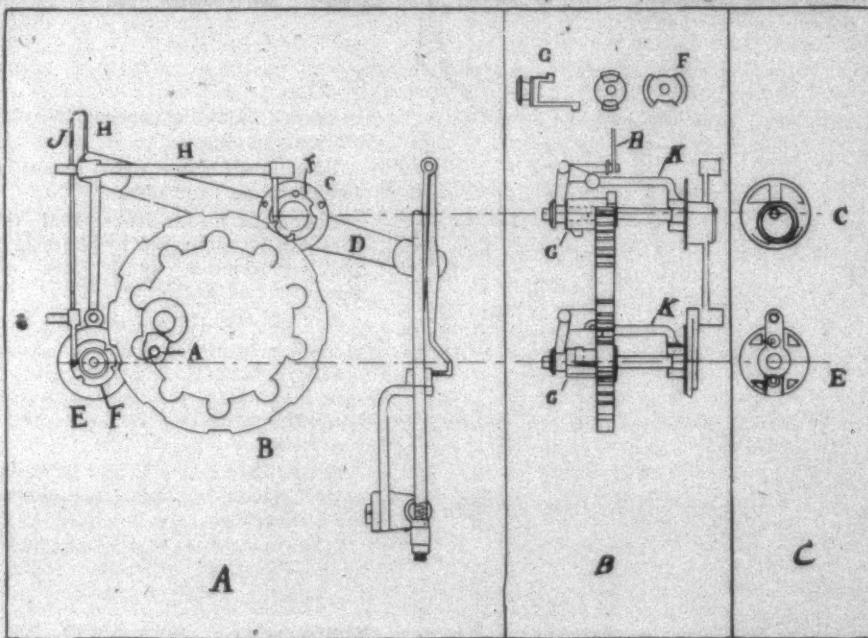


Figure 38

screwed on pick-cam shaft, is carried around with the shaft, the driving pin A passes into one of the star gears B and carries the gear forward. The periphery of this gear is divided into ten equal parts, each part consisting of seven teeth and an empty space equal to three teeth. The small segment gears F have six teeth on each side and an empty space between teeth. An empty space on the star gear and small segment gears are always opposite to each other before and after a box has been raised or lowered. This is to allow the double sliding finger G to pass in and out when boxes have to be changed. The single box eccentric C is fastened on the shaft which carries on its opposite end the small segment gear F. The crank for two-box movement is fastened on the shaft which carries on its opposite end the small segment gear F.

The illustration given shows the box motion when the boxes are in their normal position, namely, with first or top opposite the race plate. When the single-box eccentric and the two-box crank are in this position, the projection on end of double sliding finger is on the outside so that when loom is running, the gear will revolve without coming in contact with the projection and boxes will not be changed.

**Timing of Box Motion.** The boxes are timed by the pin wheel on end of pick cam shaft. This can be set to turn the star gear at any point. A good setting and one which will generally give satisfaction, is to set the driving pin in pin wheel to turn the star gear so as to have the boxes about one-eighth of an inch above or below the race plate when the dagger is in contact with the frog. The frog must be in the position it will be when loom is running. By the term, above the race plate is meant, when boxes are being raised; below the race plate, when boxes are being lowered.

**To Raise from First to Second Box.** Insert a riser in the box chain under the lever which operates (through the rod H), the double-sliding finger on the single-box eccentric. This will force the short end of the double-sliding finger between the star gear and the small segment gear and the projection on the end of the finger will fill in the space between the two gears. When the driving pin in the pin-wheel turns the star

crank which controls the two-box movement. This will bring the projection on the small end of double-sliding finger between the two segment gears, and the crank will be turned half around exactly as in the case of the eccentric above described.

**To Bring Boxes Back to Original Position.** On next bar of box chain, leave off the riser. This will bring the projection on finger between the two segment gears, and the crank will make half a rotation to its original position with the first box opposite the race plate.

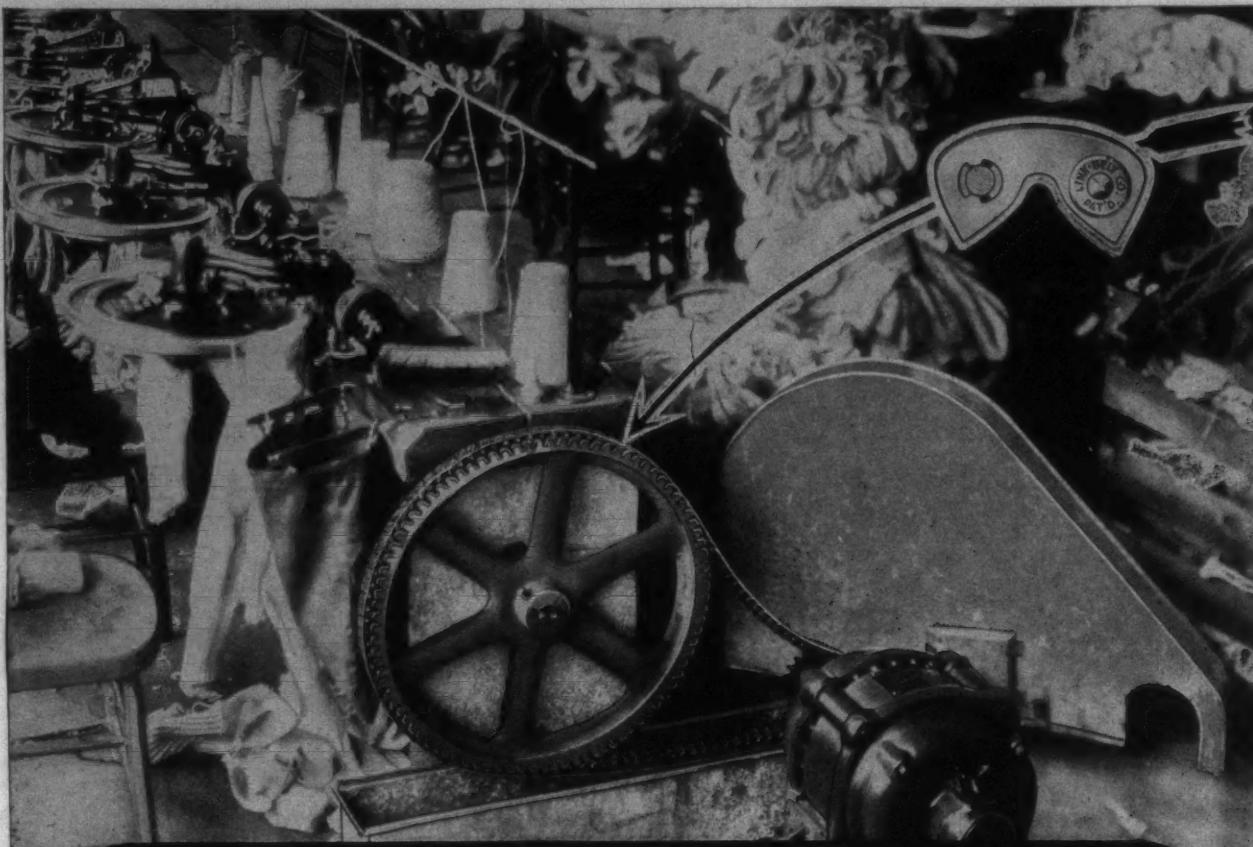
**To Raise From First to Fourth Box.** Insert a riser in box chain under both levers. This will bring the projection on the short end of both double-sliding finger between the two segment gears. When the driving pin in pin-wheel turns the star gear both the eccentric and the crank are turned half around and the fourth box is brought opposite the race plate.

**To Bring Boxes Back to Original Position.** On next bar leave off both risers. This brings the projection on long end of both double-sliding fingers between the segment gears and both the single-box eccentric and the two-box crank will be turned half around, which will bring the boxes back to original position, the first or top box opposite the race plate.

When making a fabric, the boxes do not change in the order given, that is to say, they do not return to normal position each time before a change to another box is made. The order as given above shows the principle of raising and lowering the boxes separately. In actual practice the changes are made according to the colors in the shuttles and the colors required in the fabric.

The changes thus far indicated are as follows: First to second box, riser under single-box lever. Second box to first box, empty bar. First box to third box, riser under lever that operates the crank for the two-box movement. Third box to first box, empty bar. First box to fourth box, riser under both levers. Fourth box to first box, empty bar.

Any change between these can be made. If two risers will raise from first to fourth box, then to lower to third box, the riser on the



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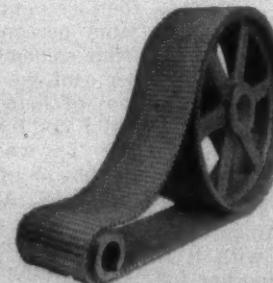
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## Report of Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Mill Superintendents.

(Continued from Page 4.)

MR. H. H. BOYD: Mr. Chairman, I do not think we are discussing wages, or discussing how we shall run, or anything of that kind. We are short of labor right now, and when this law goes into effect we are going to be shorter, and the question is now, how shall we work the operative between the ages of 14 and 16. I was in Massachusetts when they adopted the 16-year age limit there. We paid no attention to it except to stop everybody under 16 years old from working. One thing we did was to adopt the cleaning process. What we did there was to use the inexperienced operatives and put them on to cleaning, and we put a man in charge of those cleaners. A man had nothing else to do except to watch after those cleaners. I do not see why this plan will not work here—start it, and put a man in charge of your cleaning and let him look out for nothing else but the cleaning of the machinery, and put the operatives between 14 and 16 to work. Work them the hours as the law will permit. The question is, to use these operatives between the ages of 14 and 16. I came South fifteen or sixteen years ago, and immediately I put on cleaners. I do not clean the way we do in New England, but I put on roller girls to help the spinners—I help every spinner by putting on a roller hand. I do not believe I have a spinner in my employ under the age of 16.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: I think Mr. Boyd hit the nail on the head. The real basis of our argument is how we are going to use those children between 14 and 16 years old. We are facing an abnormal condition today—there is not more than enough help to go around as it is. There is already a shortage of labor, and if we can devise some scheme whereby we can use these children it is going to help tremendously.

Another thought occurs to me, and that is, if you do not use the girls between 14 and 16 years, it is going to be mighty hard to teach them to spin after that age. If you use those between 14 and 16 as roller girls they will just naturally learn to spin, and by the time they are 16 you will have a regular spinner. If they have not been working inside the mill at all, it is going to be mighty hard to teach girls 16 years old to spin. By the time they reach 16 they want to get out of the spinning room and go to spooling. If they work around inside the mill, even though they are not spinning, they will pick up enough to know how to spin by the time they are 16.

This help question is a big one, and one of the serious things to be considered in connection with it is one mill bidding against another for operatives. We, by this method, keep enough people on the go practically all the time to run the mills, if we would stop bidding against each other. I know a little incident I want to relate to you. I was after a girl in our mill the other day about slighting her work, and she said, "Well, I can get a job somewhere else." Last night there was one man at the front door talking to me and another one at the back door talk-

ing to Mama, wanting us to go to different places. As long as we solicit each other's help from one mill to another, we are going to be short of labor. As to the matter of cleaning I think you will agree with me that it is necessary to have this done properly, and as a rule children do not do it properly. If the cleaning is slighted, the spinner will kick over the traces. Grown people should do this work.

Another good point to remember is that if you keep the children out of the mill until they are 16 years old, they will never make spinners. Spinning is the most expert work in a mill. As for paying boys by the side, I have tried that proposition and I have never found it satisfactory. Boys get too independent when you go to paying them by the piece. I just changed over the other day in our mill (Trenton Cotton Mills) and put them to work by the day.

If we, as superintendents, will not solicit each other's help and go into each other's village, and not offer people inducements to move, we will solve this question to a great extent, in my opinion.

MR. JOHN SCOTT: For the past five months we have employed men over 18 years of age as doffers, and reduced the number of doffers, and we are getting very good results, and it does not cost us any more money in the long run. As for the cleaning, they do their cleaning just as well or better than before, and they help the spinner, for the more work that comes out of our mill the greater their pay.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: If every mill would adopt that system of putting men on as doffers, wouldn't that make a shortage of labor? Wouldn't that create a shortage of men in other departments?

MR. JOHN SCOTT: You are right about that. I have taken up with Mr. Hudson Millar, Secretary of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the question of every mill in the country, or the Southern States at least, passing a vagrancy law, and try to make some of the loafers go to work. If we had a vagrancy law and would enforce it, it would help us at this time.

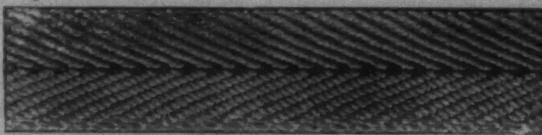
MR. R. R. CRAIG: As I see this thing, the only sensible plan is to figure out what percentage of our help is below 16 years of age, and then we might as well figure on that same percentage of help to come from somewhere else. If it is ten per cent, we have got to get ten per cent of help from somewhere else, and I don't believe, as a matter of fact, that we are going to find much trouble to utilize the help between 14 and 16. Add that much spooling, reeling and winding, and let these folks go back and spin. That is my candid opinion.

We have got to get some help from somewhere if we keep the mills running. I believe you will find it to be a little larger per cent than some of the superintendents claim. I investigated the matter in one of our mills having 8,000 spindles, and out of the spinning alone we will take 8 hands. I think the average percentage of spinners under 14 years is about 10 to 12 per cent.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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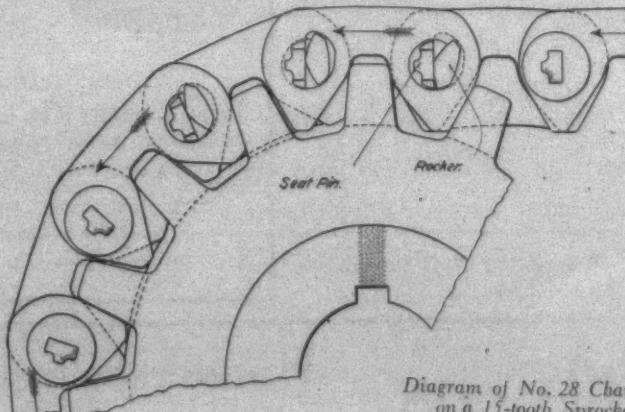


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Our Publications No. 12, "Textile Mills," and No. 15, "Small Power Drives," would undoubtedly prove interesting. We suggest that you write for them.

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Cotton Rolls Around Feed Roll.

Editor:

Please allow me space in your paper to ask the following question: What is the cause of the cotton rolling around the feed roll on a card when waste roll works all right?

R. J. H.

### Prescribed Tallowax For Jon. Humphries.

Geo. Witherspoon of the Seydel Mfg. Co., and John Humphries of the Dary Ring Traveler Co. were sharing a room in a South Carolina hotel recently when John was taken with very acute pains in his back.

While he rolled and tossed with pain, George announced that he had something that would cure him and proceeded to rub his entire back with what John thought was a salve.

Next day when John had been able by strenuous washing to get most of it off, George admitted that he had rubbed him with a sample of Seydel Tallowax, which he had in his grip.

George says that Tallowax is a great thing and that as he cured John Humphries with it he believes that it is good for "both man and beast."

### Among Those Present.

The following is practically a complete list of those who attended the meeting of the North Carolina cotton mill superintendents at Charlotte on Thursday of last week:

L. E. Anderson, Highland Park Mfg. Co., No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

W. M. Crump, Cabarrus Cotton Mill, Concord, N. C.

R. T. LeGrand, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

John F. Scott, Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

E. E. Bowen, Southern Representative Keever Bros. Co., Greenville, S. C.

M. L. Rogers, Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.

C. G. Voss, Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C.

J. R. Killian, Supt. Cannon Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

G. O. Lipe, Supt. Linn Mills Co. and Corriher Mills Co., Landis, N. C.

C. S. Smart, Supt. Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. F. Doggett, Chadwick-Hoskins No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

C. D. McDonald, Supt. Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C.

P. B. Parks, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 1, W. Durham, N. C.

A. M. Dixon, Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

L. R. Gilbert, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

R. F. Harris, Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.

F. H. Robinson, Morowebb Cotton Mills Co., Dallas, N. C.

H. H. Boyd, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

P. P. Murphy, Supt. Peerless Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.

B. J. Dobbins, Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

D. L. Mackay, Stafford Co., Readville, Mass.

A. Q. Kale, High Shoals Mill, High Shoals, N. C.

T. L. Saunders, Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C.

C. C. Cobb, Ella Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.

J. A. McFalls, Supt. Dilling Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

F. L. Robbins, Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

H. Lee Dearman, Supt. Dixie Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

P. A. Carpenter, Rolin Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

M. T. Poovey, Tuckaseege Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

Jas. A. Greer, Textile World Journal, Greenville, S. C.

W. T. J. Blackmon, Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Wm. Summerville, Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

I. B. Covington, Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

W. A. Smith, Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.

H. G. Minget, Dunn Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Sterling Graydon, Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Gamewell Cotton Mills Co., Lexington, N. C.

J. R. Withers, Flint Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

J. G. Farrell, Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.

O. L. Wagstaff, Amazon Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

M. J. Ray, McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

J. C. Mason, Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.

W. F. Kincaid, Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

T. M. McEntire, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

T. B. Moore, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

F. R. Shepherd, Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

W. N. Williams, Supt. Lincoln and Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

L. D. Gribble, Seminole Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. P. Curlee, Erwin Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.

W. E. G. Robinson, Robinson Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

B. F. S. Austin, Ozark Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

D. J. Gardner, Armstrong Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Lester Hanob, Linden Mfg. Co., Davidson, N. C.

R. M. Mauldin, Saco-Lowell Shops, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Hartsoe, Delburg Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C.

D. C. Williams, Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. D. Buice, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Pineville, N. C.

Max Einstein, New Brunswick Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.

A. E. Escott, Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Blue, Delburg Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C.

R. F. Craig, Supt. Mims Mfg. Co., Woodlawn Mfg. Co., and Adrian Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

J. P. Hartsoe, Linden Mfg. Co., Davidson, N. C.

A. Sam White, Clayton Cotton Mills, Clayton, N. C.

W. J. Gordon, Ivanhoe Mfg. Co., Smithfield, N. C.

C. J. Huss, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Geo. F. Breitz, Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.

C. A. Rudisill, Supt. Indian Creek Mfg. Co., and John Rudisill Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

J. G. Greenlee, Ivanhoe Mfg. Co. No. 1, Smithfield, N. C.

David Clark, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

D. H. Hill, Jr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

H. L. Dalton, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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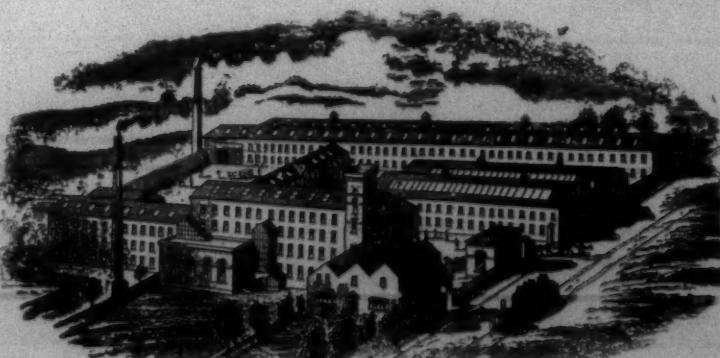
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Thursday, May 17, 1917.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

11

Meeting of North Carolina Superintendents.

(Continued from Page 8.)

MR. DAVID CLARK: Starting on the question of doffing, I would say that I know one mill in Georgia who for the last three years has employed nothing but men, and the superintendent of the mill states it is successful, and a financial success as well. Several men in this room have tried a similar plan.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: It might be as well for us to take up the doffing question and discuss it now.

MR. JOHN SCOTT: I think we ought to further discuss the hiring of help from one mill by another, and I want to tell you a case that I know of (not in my own mill, though). I know a mill who has a man located in another mill village, paying him a salary, with house rent free, within two hundred yards of the mill, and every time a new family moves into the mill village, almost before they get their household goods off the wagon, this agent is employed to go and offer that family more money to go to another mill. Practices like that are dispicable and ought to be stopped.

MR. DAVID CLARK: I would like to have every man here give the per cent of people in his mill who will be affected by the new child labor law.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: I have not counted the number in my mill. Possibly the majority of the men present have made such an investigation, but I have not. Those who know the percentage of help in their mills between the ages of 14 and 16, please stand. (14 stood.)

MR. T. M. McENTIRE: I do not know just at this time the exact number of operatives in my mill (Loray Cotton Mills) under the age of 16, but at the beginning of the year I made an investigation and found that we had exactly 55 who would be affected by this new law, and we are preparing to eliminate all these. Right now I have not any one under 16 years of age working in any department except the spinning room, and I have planned to work those between 14 and 16 on cleaning, and the boys that could doff, under the age of 16, I intended to work them on sweeping. I was figuring that I would be short of help and could let my floors go a little dirty. Where a spinner runs 8 sides, they can easily run 10 or 11 by having some one else do all the cleaning, and by having the spinners do nothing but piece up the ends and set up the roving. A cleaner can pick out the rolls, wipe out the roving, and brush off the rolls, and clean 48 sides; at least they could do that sixteen years ago. I do not see anything to hinder this from working out all right now, if a man will just make up his mind that he is going to put in into effect.

As I said before, I have given orders in my mill to eliminate all those under sixteen years of age in every room except the spinning room. We have 650 employees, and only 55 will be affected by the new law—less than ten per cent.

MR. B. J. DOBBINS: I think that conditions are going to be so different in the different mills that no one rule will apply to all. I took a cen-

sus this morning in our mills (Highland Park, Charlotte) and found that we had only 11 operatives in our spinning room under the age of 16, and we do not work them under 14 at all. This is in addition to doffers, and I had figured that I could possibly use boys between the ages of 14 and 16 and doffers on filling spinning and run them eight hours and stop. A great many of the mills around Charlotte already have a roller cleaner. I figured to use this help for the present on filling spinning and work them eight hours a day.

MR. DAVID CLARK: I would like to ask one more question. How many mill men here are equipped to run all the spinning or half the spinning eight hours. How many can run their spinning eight hours and the carding and roving ten hours? Raise your hands, please. (One hand raised.)

How many contemplate increasing their spinning in order to run it eight hours only? (None.)

CHAIRMAN DIXON: We contemplate increasing our night spinning run in order to take care of this lost production.

M. JAMES GREER: I would like to ask Mr. Boyd if I understood him correctly that the law in New England forbids the hiring of any child under 16?

MR. H. H. BOYD: Yes.

MR. JAMES GREER: Wouldn't it be a great deal better, wouldn't we accomplish more, if we put forth our efforts to find new sources of labor than it would to contend for the employment of these children? I believe it is only a question of time when there will be a 16-year limit. I believe the national government is going to make that law still stronger and not allow the employment of any child under 16. I believe it is going to cause a good deal of suffering among certain families, and no doubt it will give the mills a great deal of trouble for a while, but it does look as though we are going to have to come up to the 16-year limit, and I believe we ought to have some discussion on the problem of finding new sources of labor. It is coming, and we might as well get ready for it. If they can work this successfully in New England, we can do it here.

MR. DAVID CLARK: There is no question that New England has put the bill into effect, but the result in New England is that in Massachusetts, out of every 100,000 people there are, according to recent statistics, 275 children in jail, while in North Carolina out of 100,000 people there are only 15 children in jail. (Applause). We would like to put the 16-year bill into effect, but the question is, how are we going to do it with the present high cost of living? Families have to have some labor from their children. It is this fact which confronts us, and it is up to us to solve some way by which we can use them. None of us want to throw these children out of employment when employment is necessary to them.

We are trying at this moment, to arrive at something definite to start on, and between the close of this morning session and the hour for

(Continued on Page 16.)

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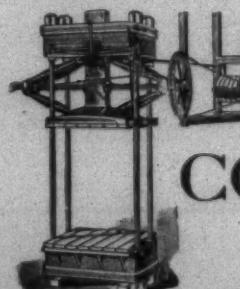
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Thursday, May 17, 1917.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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D. H. HILL, JR..... Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

## Meeting of North Carolina Superintendents.

On Monday afternoon, May 7th, we decided to call a meeting of the superintendents of North Carolina Cotton Mills on May 10th, for the purpose of discussing methods of putting the Keating Child Labor Bill into effect on Aug. 1st.

It is a tribute to the influence and standing of the Southern Textile Bulletin that upon only two days notice seventy-eight superintendents, including almost all of the "big" superintendents of North Carolina, appeared in Charlotte and took active part in the meeting.

It was without doubt one of the most successful and interesting meetings of cotton manufacturers that has ever been held in the South and from the opening of the morning session to the close of the luncheon there was never a hitch or a dull moment.

The meeting was not called for the purpose of fighting the Keating Bill for having same suspended for those fights are being made through other channels.

The only object of the meeting was to get the ideas and experiences of the superintendents and start a movement or the solution of the

toughest problem that has ever been put up to the mill people of the South.

The result of the meeting is very clearly expressed in the following extract from a letter from G. C. Cobb, superintendent of the Ella Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

"I now realize more than ever the numerous kinks to be unraveled before any of us can put this new schedule in vogue, and I feel that this great movement of yours will make it easier for all who attend these meetings, and save some of us at least from ignorant blunders that would possibly be termed by the supporters of this unjust bill as a wanton disregard of the law."

For the benefit of the North Carolina superintendents who were not able to attend the meeting and the mill men of the other states we had a stenographer to take down all that was said at the meeting and we are publishing extra pages this week in order to give the mill people a full account of the meeting.

The cost of the meeting together with the cost of reporting and publishing the proceedings has been borne by the Southern Textile Bulletin because it wants to aid the mills in every way in solving the problem which confronts them.

The Keating Bill was drawn by A. J. McKelway, whose chief object was revenue, and he sought through its peculiar provisions to embarrass and injure the cotton mills as much as possible.

It had the support of many people who meant well but who knew nothing of cotton mill conditions.

If they had passed a bill prohibiting the employment of any child under 14 years of age there would have been little opposition because a majority of the mills, like ourselves, have always believed that children should not be employed when less than fourteen years old.

The objection to the Keating Bill is its section prohibiting the employment of those between fourteen and sixteen for more than eight hours in any one day.

This section, except in the mind of theorist, helps no one on earth and will work a hardship both upon the operatives and upon the cotton mills.

How to work part of the spinners and doffers eight hours per day while the others operate sixty hours per week is a problem that was not solved last Thursday, although the meeting has put everyone to thinking.

The mills would like to send out every one under 16 but it would be almost inhuman to refuse employment to those between 14 and 16 at a time when the high cost of living has outrun the rapid increase in wages and the earnings of those over 14 years of age are absolutely needed to prevent hunger.

Having the interest of the mill people at heart the mills must arrange to give employment in the mills to those over 14 and to provide some legal employment outside of the school term for those between 12 and 14 during this "high cost of living" period. It is hoped that the latter can be solved by mill gardens or farms.

Those who read carefully the proceedings of the meeting last Thursday will realize to a greater extent the difficult problem that the Keating Bill presents.

Those who attended the meeting were men of long practical experience in operating cotton mills and they have in the past had many problems to solve but never were they as helpless or as far from finding a solution as they are at present.

We have put them to thinking and when the meeting is held at Wrightsville Beach on June 23d we hope that some one will be able to come forward with a practical solution.



## PERSONAL NEWS

W. P. Grimes is now overseer of twisting, warping and slashing at the Eatonton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

E. N. Guest of Elberton, Ga., is fixing looms at the Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

J. H. Stevens is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Millen (Ga.) Mills.

J. D. Smith of Arington, S. C., has become superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. L. Williams has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

T. C. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

Jack Knight, of Columbia, S. C., is now night overseer of weaving at the Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

C. H. Goodroe has resigned his position as assistant manager of the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Earl Swords of the Poulan (Ga.) Mills, has accepted position as erection man in spinning room of the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

C. G. Foster, superintendent of the Conestee Mills, Greenville, S. C., was a visitor in Columbus, Ga., this week.

A. B. Robertson, formerly second hand of weaving at Caroleen, N. C., is now night overseer of weaving at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. E. Burgess has resigned as overseer of weaving at Fountain Inn, S. C., to accept a position at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. W. Redwine has resigned as second hand in carding at the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mill to become overseer of carding at the Princeton Mills, of the same place.

J. D. Bell has accepted position of second hand in weaving at Pelzer, S. C.

Leo Hambrick Reynolds has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Jno. S. Roberts, superintendent of the Cook Duck Mills, Cedartown, Ga., is quite ill and is at present at a hospital.

Z. N. Epps has resigned as superintendent of the Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., and is now located at Burlington, N. C.

J. H. Quinlan has been promoted to general manager of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Company of Cedartown, Ga.

R. J. McGee from Lancaster, S. C., has accepted position of overseer of carding at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Edward Carter of Maiden, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

O. V. Adams has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of weaving at the Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

T. J. Digby, Jr., of Florence, Ala., has accepted position as overseer of Draper weaving at the Fountain Inn Mfg. Co., Fountain Inn, S. C.

James Edwards has been transferred from overseer of spinning to overseer of winding at the Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. T. Holder has resigned as second hand in weaving at Pelzer, S. C., to become time-keeper for a weave room of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Daniel Schofield has resigned his position as carder at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to accept position at the Gambrill and Melville Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

On all bearings of Cards, Looms, Eveners, Cotton Bale Openers, Cotton Feeders, Breaker Lappers, Drawing, Slubbing, Roving, Jack and Ring Spinning Frames, Wet and Dry Twisters, Cone Winders, Threading Extractors, and other Textile Mill machinery Albany Grease should be used at all times for efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent free of charge for trial.

### ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY



D. R. Hinkle has resigned as superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills to become superintendent of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Company, Cedartown, Ga.

J. P. Scott has resigned as master mechanic at Walton Cotton Mill, Monroe, Ga., to accept same position at Glenola Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

R. L. Howe has resigned as overseer of carding at Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenton, S. C.

H. L. Smith has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C., to become superintendent of the Nuckasee Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

W. E. Burgess has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a position at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

P. C. Grubb has resigned his position at the Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C., and is now overseer of Jacquard weaving at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. W. Walter has resigned his position at the Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., East Durham, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Fountain Mill, Tarboro, N. C.

Edward English has resigned position as overseer spinning at Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga., and accepted position at Cook's Duck Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

S. C. Whitaker has resigned as night overseer of weaving at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to accept a position at Gastonia, N. C.

### On Business Trips East.

The following mill men from Columbus, Ga., are on business trips to the East this week: H. L. Davis, Supt Eagle and Phenix Mills; J. P. Kyle, manager Muscogee Mill; C. L. Perkins, president Perkins Hosiery Mills; C. E. Doughtie, superintendent Ga. Mfg. Co.

### J. D. Cloudman Seriously Ill.

J. D. Cloudman, formerly Southern agent of the Draper Company, is seriously ill at his home in Atlanta, and there is very little hope of his recovery. Mr. Cloudman has been in bad health for more than a year.

### Athens Mfg. Co.

Athens, Ga.

W. D. McCombs.....Superintendent  
J. E. Pressley.....Ass't Supt. & Carder  
C. E. Bailey.....Spinning & Twisting  
Sam Damron.....Master Mechanic  
John A. Barwick.....Book-keeper  
C. S. Pitts.....Carder & Spinner Mill 2

### Southern Mfg. Co.

Athens, Ga.

J. R. Tibbets.....Superintendent  
T. J. Ross.....Carder and Spinner No. 1  
J. M. Creekmore.....Card. & Spin. No. 1  
John Norris.....Waste Carder  
W. H. Kirk.....Mule Spinning  
W. F. Stevens.....Waste Picker Room  
D. N. Bishop.....Weaver  
A. L. Howland.....Master Mechanic



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Monroe, Ga.**—The Monroe Cotton Mill will replace their old looms with new 36 and 40-inch E Model Draper looms.

**Fayetteville, N. C.**—The Tolar Hart and Holt Mills have filed an amendment to their charter increasing their capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

**Athens, Ga.**—The Star Thread Mills have installed two new Howard & Bullough fly frames and have purchased a three ton White truck. They are doing considerable in the way of planting gardens for the mill people.

**Roanoke Rapids, N. C.**—The Rosemary Cotton Mills have filed an amendment to their charter which provides for an increase in the capital stock of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

**Cochran, Ga.**—The Cochran Cotton Mills are putting in new Kitson picker room machinery, 5 new Draper twisters and 40 Crompton & Knowles looms.

They are changing from fancy to heavy duck weave.

**Brenham, Tex.**—The South Texas Cotton Mills, Inc., have begun the manufacture of cotton duck, this being the first cotton mill in Texas to be equipped for the manufacture of this grade of cloth, it is said. Manager Tom A. Adams has the mills in operation with day and night shifts.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The Southern Public Utilities company has secured a contract for installing a complete, modern lighting system for the Orr Cotton Mill village. The 12 arc lamps, which have been in use for several years, will be taken down and 83 eighty-candlepower Mazda lights will be erected. This is the latest and best kind of lighting system, and will be similar to the systems now used in the villages of the Equinox, Riverside and Toxaway mill villages.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The Hetrick Hosiery Mills of Walhalla, S. C., will erect a branch knitting mill here. (For details see item from Walhalla on this page.)

**McColl, S. C.**—At the last meeting of the directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, the report showed the mills to be in fine financial condition. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent was declared, besides leaving a nice sum as undivided profits.

The mills are encouraging their employees to grow gardens and other foodstuffs, and all vacant lots are being plowed free for them.

**Gonzales, Tex.**—The Gonzales Cotton Mill will reopen under new management at an early date. The company, to be known as the Gonzales

Cotton Mill Co., has been entirely reorganized by Walter Reiffert, of H. Younge & Co., Cuero; James Sheridan, president of the Buel National Bank of Cuero; William Ratcliffe, capitalist and Sam Lewin, of M. Ratcliffe & Co., San Antonio; A. B. Yarborough, president of the First National Bank of Bonham; and J. L. Saunders, manager of the Bonham and Cuero Cotton Mills, who will also be manager of the Gonzales Cotton Mill. T. F. Harwood and W. J. Wright are the only local capitalists interested.

**Walhalla, S. C.**—R. T. Jaynes, Esq., and Wm. A. Hetrick, of the Hetrick Hosiery Mills, returned from a business trip to Anderson, where the former purchased from Horton Real Estate Company two lots known as the Burris property, near the

freight depot of the Blue Ridge Railway. It is expected that within 90 days the Hetrick Hosiery Mills will have erected a factory plant 50x115 feet, in which the mill management will install machinery for knitting and looping. The building will be built fireproof, the main structure to be of reinforced concrete, with steel window and door frames, steel being substituted for all parts usually made of wood. An addition to the local plant is also being gotten into shape, and a contact has been set to Otto Kaufmann for the erection of a concrete building across the Blue Ridge spur track at the Walhalla plant of a building 40x100 feet. This also will be used exclusively for knitting and looping, the product of both additions to be worked up and finished at the main plant here.

**Anderson, S. C.**—Stockholders of the Orr Cotton Mills received most gratifying reports from the officers at the annual meeting, which was held last Thursday. The usual semi-annual dividend of four per cent was authorized, payable July 1st next.

Directors were re-elected for another year as follows: E. P. Smith, New York; E. P. Frost, Charleston; J. E. Sirrine, Greenville; Jas. D. Hammett, J. R. Vandiver, R. S. Ligon, J. Fulmer Watson, M. P. Orr and H. A. Orr, Anderson.

The board of directors met subsequent to the meeting of the stockholders and re-elected officers for another year as follows: Jas. D. Hammett, president and treasurer; R. S. Ligon, vice president and J. B. Humbert, secretary and assistant treasurer.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—The directors of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company in annual session, declared the usual dividends of three per cent on the common stock of \$1,000,000 and three and half per cent on the preferred stock of \$1,500,000 payable June 30. V. M. Montgomery was re-elected president and treasurer and Ben W. Montgomery, assistant treasurer. All directors were re-elected by the stockholders.



## “Extra Service”

### Largest Leather Belt Manufacturers in the South

Why allow your production to fall off in good times like these, trying to use old worn-out belts? We make them for all drives. Let us know your wants and we will **KEEP THE MACHINERY RUNNING.**

For Repairs or Trouble Work our Experienced Belt Men are at your disposal Day or Night

**Charlotte Leather Belting Company**  
CHARLOTTE MEMPHIS CLEVELAND NEW YORK

# CAM DEVICES

**Clinton Cam Company,  
Clinton, S. C.**

Thursday, May 17, 1917.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

1b

Satisfactory reports of the general financial condition of the organization and the earnings for the past year were received by the directors.

The Pacolet Mills are working full time turning out war orders for the United States government.

In connection with the report of the annual meeting of the Pacolet Mills, it will be of interest to know, within the last few months the sum of over \$318,000 has been spent by the company in the erection of new cottages in the village and each of these has been supplied with running water, sewerage, electric lights and fire protection. This appropriation was granted in order to improve the living conditions of the many hundreds of operators of the mill. It is probable that the Pacolet Mill village is one of the most model villages in reference to sanitation and modern improvements to be found in the entire country.

A total of 225 tenant houses have been torn away and new structures, of more modern design, erected in their stead. Every house is not only supplied with incandescent electric lights like those used in modern cities but sewer systems have been installed, running water placed and fire protection installed.

Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Monday, May 21st, 3 P. M.

Meeting of Board of Governors

Tuesday, May 22nd, 10 A. M.

Address by Jas. A. Emory, Council of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Address by E. A. Groff of the City National Bank, New York.

Discussion of plan of reorganization the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

3 P. M.

Joint meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers under the auspices of the National Council.

Wednesday, May 23rd, 10 A. M.

Address by F. W. Taussig, Chairman of the Tariff Board.

Address by Chas. W. Needham, Council for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Business Meeting.

Election of officers.

Fred H. White Gives Up Stafford Account.

Fred H. White, of Charlotte, has resigned as Southern representative of the Stafford Co. of Readville, Mass., in order to devote more of his time to Cook's Vacuum Card Stripper.

Mr. White became Southern representative for the Stafford Co. about ten years ago and has developed their business in this field with remarkable success.

ARE YOU  
PREPARED

for the warm weather  
when drinking problems  
are so vital and  
important

A Good Cool Drink of  
Water Makes EFFI-  
CIENCY and SATIS-  
FIED Employees.

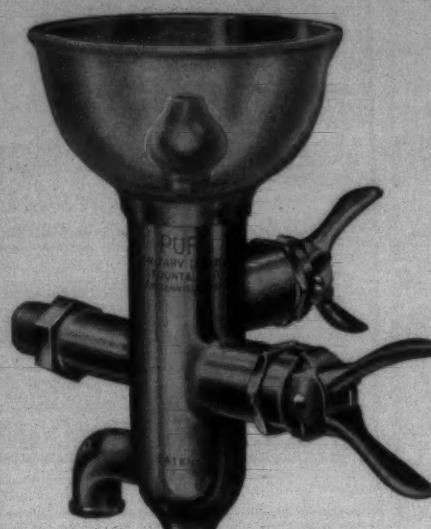
A Sanitary Drinking  
Fountain Keeps Them  
Well and Prevents the  
Spread of Disease. Why  
not look into the proposi-  
tion.

A postal will bring full  
information.

PURO

MEANS PREPAREDNESS

Puro Sanitary  
Drinking Fountain Company  
342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



**PURO**

About a year ago he became interested in Cook's Vacuum Card Stripper and has developed business so rapidly that he decided that he would not be able to devote the necessary time to the Stafford Co. and asked to be released.

Mr. White has taken the agency for the entire United States for Cook's Vacuum Card Stripper and will open a branch office in Boston. He will retain all of his accounts except the Stafford Co., as the others do not require so much time and attention.

Fred White is recognized as a salesman of unusual ability and he has made a phenomenal success both with the Stafford loom and the vacuum card stripper.

Oxy-Acetylene Welding Becoming a  
Vastly Important Asset in Cotton  
Mills.

The following mills have recently installed Bird-Wilcox Outfits, most of which are of the generator type: Arcade Mills, Brandon Mills, Cherryville Mfg. Co., Cowpens Mfg. Co., Erwin Cotton Mill, Spartan Mills, Roanoke Mills, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Patterson Mills, Clayton Cotton Mills, Cleghorn Mills, Glenwood Cotton Mills, Republic Cotton Mills, Cliffside Mills.

J. H. Lamb, District Manager of the Bird-Wilcox Co., of Charlotte, has just returned from a trip through the Carolinas during which he reports the above additions to the large number of mills whom he has served with welding and cutting equipment during the past two and a half years.

Bibb Mfg. Co.,  
Porterdale, Ga.

W. A. Woodruff...Superintendent  
W. B. Pence.....Carder  
W. F. Smith..Spinner and Spooling  
J. C. Mills.....Twisting  
W. C. Bowden.....Finisher  
Chas. Brown.....Master Mechanic



Six Looms per Operative—  
Now Eight

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1008 Commercial Bid., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

LEATHEROID  
MILL BARRELS

All  
Fibre

Very  
Durable

Stock Size  
20 x 30

\$3.50

LEATHEROID SALES CO.  
1024 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## Meeting of North Carolina Superintendents.

(Continued from Page 11.)

lunch I think it would be well for us to discuss this privately among ourselves. I move that we appoint three committees on three subjects—a committee a "Spinners," a committee on "Doffers" and a committee on "Employment of those under 16 years of age outside of mill." I move that each committee be composed of five men, who will discuss these matters and report at the close of our lunch. Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: I will appoint on these committees the following gentlemen:

ON SPINNERS: Mr. H. H. Boyd, Chairman; Mr. J. R. Killian, Mr. J. H. Gamewell, Mr. P. B. Parks, Mr. T. M. McEntire.

ON DOFFERS: Mr. A. Q. Kale, Chairman; Mr. C. S. Smart, Mr. B. J. Dobbins, Mr. Jno. C. Mason, Mr. R. F. Craig.

ON EMPLOYMENT OF THOSE UNDER 16 OUTSIDE OF MILL: Mr. Geo. F. Breitz, Chairman; Mr. D. C. Williams, Mr. Jno. A. McFalls, Mr. C. C. Cobb, Mr. C. G. Voss.

MR. C. S. SMART: Before we adjourn for dinner, I think I voice the sentiments of this entire body of men when I move that we thank Mr. David Clark very heartily for this meeting here today, and I am sure that each one would like to express his thanks by a rising vote. This is a very creditable meeting, and its success is entirely due to his efforts. (Applause, all present standing.)

MR. DAVID CLARK: I thank you gentlemen. I think when we get all the ideas that have been advanced sifted down we will have something valuable. I took it upon myself to call this meeting, and I believe I am safe in saying that it is the best meeting of practical mill men that has ever been held in North Carolina. Those here are what I call the big superintendents, and I appreciate your coming.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: If there is nothing further to come before the house, we will adjourn, and have the picture taken down at the side of the hotel. At one o'clock we will have lunch in this hall and hear the reports of the committees.

Adjourned until lunch.

## At Lunch.

MR. DAVID CLARK: It is a little late to have a word of welcome, but I am going to call on Mr. Rogers W. Davis, President of the Charlotte Rotary Club, to say a few words to us.

MR. ROGERS W. DAVIS: It is a rather unhandy advantage to take of a man who is not naturally a speaker. I want to say, though, that I think it is quite a creditable thing for Mr. Clark to have gotten these men together. I really believe it will benefit every one of you, whether in the discussion of this child labor bill or not. The very fact that you get together as you are doing now has a tendency to bring you out—gets you away from home, rubs a little of the moss off of your backs, if you have any moss there.

You ought to work up some association here in North Carolina which will bring you together in just this

way. I am pleased to have the privilege of being with you and to say a word of welcome to you.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: I think it might be well to infuse a little hot air into our meeting; we have with us today a regular "Hot Air Artist," and I am going to ask him to say a few words to us. I refer to Mr. A. B. Carter.

MR. A. B. CARTER: I could make you a speech, but I ain't goin' to. I could blow a little hot air, but I am not going to do it just now. I am delighted to meet with the superintendents in North Carolina, and

I think great good will be accomplished from this meeting. I trust we will have other meetings of a similar nature. I am glad to see the representative mill men of North Carolina, the men who are the real manufacturers of North Carolina;

they are the dynamo that generates the power that turns the wheels that makes the hum of the spindle and the click of the loom and sends

her commerce to every portion of the earth—or did, until the German submarines began flirting around across the water. I wish you would all come down to Wrightsville Beach

June 22nd. I hope Mr. Clark will see fit to call the superintendents of North Carolina to meet with us down there on June 22nd and 23rd. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: We will now have a few remarks from Mr. Jno. A. McFalls, on any subject except

"Shop".

MR. JNO. A. McFALLS: I am not a speech maker by any means, and for that reason I will not undertake to make an address to this intelligent audience, but I will tell you a little story, now that I am on my feet,—really not a story, but an enthusiastic fact, under the present outlook of war. On one occasion there were two ladies and an old gentleman talking, and the ladies began to make sport of the American flag; they began to talk about the general make-up of the flag, its colors, etc., and one of them made the

remark that the American flag reminded her of an old-time stick of candy, with its red, white and blue stripes. The old gentleman spoke up and said, "Yes, it is like an old-time stick of candy, because anybody who tries to lick it gets sick".

CHAIRMAN DIXON: In order to facilitate matters and hurry things along, we are going to ask Mr. Boyd to give us a report from the committee on Spinners, of which he is chairman.

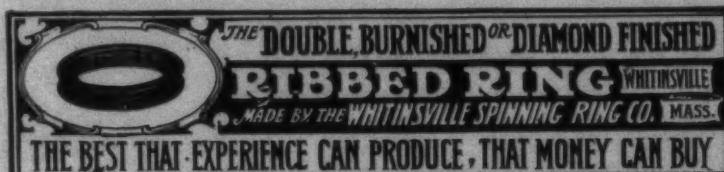
MR. H. H. BOYD: This committee recommends that all mills work girls 16 years and over as spinners, all others 14 to 16 to be used as cleaners, and to adopt such systems as best suit local conditions, and recommend further that they employ no one under 16 years in the weave rooms. Also recommend that some general means be provided for bringing more help to the cotton mills.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: Any discussion. Please speak out, gentlemen.

MR. DAVID CLARK: It is our idea, gentlemen, to continue the discussion we had here this morning. Every man who knows anything on this subject ought to have some

(Continued on Page 21.)

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR  
DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE NON-FLUID OIL  
MYCO GREASE SIZE BOSTON, MASS.  
MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY  
60 Years in Business  
Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

TAPE DRIVES Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts  
They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.  
BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY  
A. ST. ONGE, President  
Providence, R. I. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

 HOLDS THE FIBRE  
ON THE YARN

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

Sizings Softeners Finishings  
THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,  
Spartanburg, S. C. GEORGE WITHERSPOON,  
Mount Olive, N. C.

## BOSSON &amp; LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY  
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE  
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE  
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX  
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading as a whole was rather slow last week in the yarn market. There were a few sales of 25,000 pounds and upwards for future delivery, but these were exceptions. Buying of carded yarns on cones was not heavy. There were occasional sales to knitters of fair sized lots, but the bulk of the knitters are holding off at present. As a result a good many spinners were looking for business last week and those in the market generally quoted in the market on the basis of 35 cents for 10s. The demand for 24s and finer was light and inquiries were few. Coarse numbers were dull with buying light.

Weavers bought very little yarn last week. Most of them are either well covered or have not enough business in sight to justify them in buying much yarn right now. There was very little demand for 29-2 and 30-2 warps. There were a few inquiries, but they were for small quantities and quick shipments.

Combed yarns went a little higher during the week. Spinners who have plenty of business on hand moved prices up. Single yarns sold better than the two-ply. Some spinners are sold until September and can afford to hold out for their prices. Others can take some business and are willing to make some concessions to get it, so there is a good deal of difference in quoted prices. Some of the sales last week were as follows: 50,000 pounds of 60-2 combed peeler was made for 87 cents; 5,000 pounds of 60-2 combed peeler was sold for 90 cents; 50-2 sold for 81 and 83 cents; 70-2 sold for \$1.02; 80-2 combed Sea Island, \$1.80.

### Southern Single Skeins.

4s.	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	20s.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
6s.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	22s.	39
8s.	33	24s.	41
10s.	34	26s.	42
12s.	35	30s.	43
14s.	36	40s.	58
16s.	36		

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s.	33	24s.	40
6s.	33	26s.	43
8s.	33	30s.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
10s.	34	36s.	54
12s.	35	40s.	58
14s.	35	50s.	75
16s.	36	60s.	82
			83

### Southern Single Chain Warps.

8s.	34	22s.	41
10s.	34	24s.	40
12s.	34	26s.	42
14s.	35	30s.	44
16s.	36	40s.	58
20s.	39	50s.	75
		60s.	82

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s.	34	24s.	43
10s.	34	26s.	44
12s.	35	30s.	46
14s.	36	40s.	58
16s.	38	50s.	75
20s.	39	60s.	82

### Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.

6s.	35	22s.	40
8s.	35	24s.	—
10s.	36	24s extra 44	—
12s.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	26s.	43
14s.	37	30s.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
16s.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	40s.	58
18s.	38	22s colors 43	—
20s.	39		

### Eastern Carded Peeler Cops.

8s.	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	26s.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
10s.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	28s.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
12s.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	30s.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The Lenox is enjoying the best season in its history.

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**Knitters Wanted.**

Wanted—Knitters, ribber and looper hands; also menders and inspectors. Will want some good help to learn. Work is light, mill is clean and bright, on car line, close to town. Address Bela N. Barnes, Supt. Charlotte Knitting Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**Filling Quills Wanted.**

Want a few 7 inch filling quills for No. 2 Draper spindles. Want metal tip quills for plain looms. W. P. Lovitt, Supt., Kellebrew Mfg. Co., Newton, Ala.

**Want Night Superintendent.**

Wanted: A man familiar with carding, spinning and weaving for superintendent at night. Address W. W. Arnold, Jr., Supt. Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

**Knitting Fixer.**

Wanted.—Good knitting man to fix ribbers and run a room of 92 machines. Pay \$18 per week for five nights. Address W. E. Fearington, Supt. Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

**Carding and Spinning Help.**

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

**Beamers Wanted.**

Wanted—One or two first-class beamers on ginghams. Also one or two good families. Good wages, cheap groceries and fine location. To your interest to write immediately. "Beamer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**Packing Room Overseer.**

Wanted.—A young man to take charge of packing room in cordage and twine mill, who is familiar with Universal Winders and Ballers, capable of handling help. A first class chance for the proper party. In replying give all information regarding age, reference, etc. Address January & Wood Co., Maysville, Ky.

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**PERSONAL ITEMS.**

William McKenzie has resigned as overseer of winding at the Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

W. C. Stirewalt has resigned as master mechanic at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

—. Jennings of Greenville, S. C., has accepted position of master mechanic at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

S. F. Dougless has resigned as overseer of carding at the Warren Mfg. Company, Warrenton, S. C., to accept a position at Augusta, Ga.

William Trawick, loom fixer at the Mobile (Ala.) Cotton Mills, was married on May 5th to Miss Bessie Skipper of Stonewall, Miss.

A. L. Patterson, superintendent of the Lillian Mills, Albemarle, N. C., left Saturday for New York and Philadelphia to attend meetings of hosiery manufacturers.

E. B. Evans has resigned as overseer of No. 2 spinning at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., and has become overseer of twisting at the Trainer Spinning Co., Chester, Pa.

Johnson Belting Co. Open Branch in Charlotte.

The Johnson Belting Co., of New York have opened a branch at 10 S. Poplar street, Charlotte, N. C., where they will carry a large stock of single and double belting. They have also opened an up-to-date repair shop with a first-class belt



Jas. A. Walker.

maker in charge and are prepared to repair old belts at very reasonable charges.

Jas. A. Walker has resigned his position with Edw. R. Ladew Co. to become representative of the Johnson Belting Co. in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia and will be in charge of the Charlotte office.

Before entering the belting business Mr. Walker filled responsible positions in several cotton mills and enjoys a large acquaintance with mill men.

**SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER**

This is an old preparation well known to the majority of cotton manufacturers on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. It is very soluble in water and combines readily with any starch. This size



comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable where drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

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AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

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We have made a study of the requirements of the industry and now manufacture special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Our brands of Textile Starches are the results of years of scientific investigation coupled with practical experience. We are prepared to study the requirements of mill and supply starches which will produce the best results at minimum prices.

For full information address

**Corn Products Refining Co.,**  
New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

**Starch****Want Department****Want Advertisements.**

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

**Employment Bureau.**

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

**Operatives Wanted.**

Wanted—We are now starting our last installment of machinery and can use a few more card hands, speeder hands, comber tenders, winders, spinners, doffers and twister hands. We positively do not want booze fighters or hoboies to answer this ad. Apply to Beaver Mills, J. V. McCombs, Supt., North Adams, Mass.

**Grinder Wanted.**

We will pay \$2.00 a day for a first class card grinder to take charge of 90 Whitin cards. Two assistant grinders furnished to help on the job. Man must be one who takes pride in keeping his job clean and in first-class shape.

Fine location, large mills and plenty of good help. No one with less than six years of practical experience as boss card grinder, with good, reliable mills will be considered. References required. Write "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**Spools Wanted.**

Would buy for quick delivery 1,000 4x6 spools for 3-8 spooler spindles. No junk is wanted, must be good spools. Send sample and price to J. M. Hogan, Superintendent Springfield Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

**Operatives Wanted.**

Wanted—Help of all kinds for night work in card and spinning room. Work five nights and pay for six. Apply or write C. W. McNeely, Fort Mill, S. C.

**Operatives Wanted.**

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to T. A. Shipp Supt., Tarboro, N. C.

**Operatives Wanted.**

Wanted—A few good families, mostly spinners, doffers in cloth mill on 30s to 40s yarns. Good wages. Locality, water, schools and church all good. Apply to T. A. Sizemore, Supt., Greenville, S. C.

**WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.**

**Help Wanted.**

We can furnish regular work to several good families, Card room, spinning room, and weave room help. Good healthy place to live, good wages, free house rent. For further information apply to Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

**Want Frame Hands and Spinners.**

Wanted—We are starting up a yarn mill near our present location, and can use several good families of frame hands, spinners and doffers and some weavers and other help. Very best of wages paid, run 60 hours a week, pay off at 11 o'clock on Saturdays. Good healthy location and good running work. Address Selma Manufacturing Co., Selma, Ala.

**Do You Need This Man?**

Age 38. Georgian. Methodist, two children. Overseer of card and spinning 21 years. 9 years at last place, 4 here. Self-made and think he did a pretty fair job. Present salary over \$1,700 per year. First class references including present employers.

This man has no "Pull" but quite a lot of "Push". He wants position as superintendent of cotton yarn mill where hard work and efficiency will be appreciated. Will go anywhere. Very reasonable salary. Address B. B. Care Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent. Have lots of experience on both white and colored goods and have successfully handled some of the largest mills in the South. Can furnish fine references. Address 1854.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have managed several large mills successfully. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1855.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience as overseer of carding, machinery erector, superintendent and am well qualified to hold a position of either superintendent or manager. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1856.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but desire a larger job. Good references. Address No. 1857.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Have had long experience as overseer of weaving, superintendent and also experience on the road. Can furnish first-class references for either position. Address No. 1858.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1859.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long practical experience in all departments and am a good manager of help. Now employed and would only change for larger position. Address No. 1860.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on white and colored goods and have had special experience on white and colored goods and have had special experience on combed yarns. Fine references including present employers. Address No. 1861.

WANT position as superintendent. Am at present employed as superintendent, but desire to make a change. Am 40 years of age and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 1862.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of fine yarns and giving entire satisfaction, but wish to change. Can furnish present employers as reference. Address No. 1863.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or second-hand. Have had long experience in New England mill on both weaving and yarn, but would like to secure a position in the South. Am an experienced mill man and good manager of help. Address 1864.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction and will only change for larger job. Age 33, experienced on both colored and white

goods, also long experience as carder. Address No. 1865.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had eight years experience in carding and spinning. Have had eight years experience in carding and spinning and can furnish good references. Have had 3 years experience in machine shop. Address No. 1866.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience in both positions and have handled successfully some of the largest card rooms in the South. Can furnish high class references. Address 1867 A.

WANT position as carder, spinner, assistant superintendent of superintendent. Have had experience first class references from former employers. Have a textile education as well as practical experience. Address 1867, B.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job for 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1868.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married and strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1869.

WANT position as traveling salesman for any kind of mill supplies. Have had experience as salesman for mill supplies and sizings and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1871.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and have held the present position for 4 years and given entire satisfaction. Would only change for larger job. Can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 1872.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to a larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1873.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on plain, fancy and colored goods and can furnish first class references from former employers. Address No. 1874.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Long experience as fixer and overseer. Now employed but desire larger job. Address 1875.

WANT position as superintendent but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Am now employed, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1877.

goods, also long experience as carder. Address No. 1865.

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WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in the South. Am now employed as overseer of carding in large mill. Address No. 1878.

WANT position as superintendent of either cotton mill or finishing plant. Have had long practical experience on both positions on white and colored goods and can furnish high class references, including present employers. Would only consider changing for larger salary. Address No. 1879.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long practical experience and have been superintendent of successful mill. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 1880.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing or chemical house. Have had long practical experience and have also had three years at road experience and made good as salesman. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 1881.

WANT position as superintendent and would prefer hosiery yarn mill. Have had long experience as superintendent and overseer of carding and can furnish very high grade references. Address No. 1882.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am considered a first class carder and comber man. Am now employed and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1883.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have experience and ability and am now employed but wish to change to a healthier location. Good references. Address No. 1884.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had long practical experience with special experience in card room and am a good manager of help. Am employed as superintendent but wish to change to healthier location. Graduate of I. C. S. School. Address No. 1886.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Am a practical mill man experienced in all classes of mill work and am a good manager of help. Can furnish first class references both as

to ability and character. Address No. 1887.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on both plain and colored work and am now employed as overseer of one of the largest weave rooms in the South, but prefer to change. Address No. 1888.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Am now employed and have had long practical experience and can get results. Good references. Address No. 1889.

WANT position as carder and spinner or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience in all three positions and am experienced on both white and colored goods. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1890.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and am an all round thoroughly practical man with long experience, textile education, good habits and best of references. Both plain, fancy and colored goods. Can fill position as local manager where combination man is wanted. Address No. 1891.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 16 years experience as superintendent in successful mills in Alabama and can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 1892.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on fine yarns and am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address 1893.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, and would only change for larger salary. Am superintendent of a successful mill. Good references. Address No. 1895.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and held last position as superintendent for 3 years. Have special experience as superintendent of yarn mill. Address No. 1896.

WANT position as master mechanic. Held last position 4 years and am experienced as mill master mechanic and can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 1897.

Thursday, May 17, 1917.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

21

Meeting of North Carolina Superintendents.

(Continued from Page 16.)

thing to say. The gentlemen on my left here, Mr. Withers, won't talk, but his idea is to use his spinners between 14 and 16 half time—that is, have them in school half the day and work them in the mill the other half. We want to have every suggestion that we can get. Everything is being taken down by a stenographer, that is being suggested, and we will sift them down until we get something of practical value.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: We would like to have a report from the committee on Doffers.

MR. A. Q. KALE: We thought it best to work as many people as we could between the ages of 14 and 16. Keep them about the mill, and do not try to consolidate too many jobs.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: If any member of that committee has anything to offer in regard to what Mr. Kale has to say—their own individual ideas about it—we would like to hear from them. Anybody else have anything to say?

CHAIRMAN DIXON: As I understand it, Mr. Kale, you recommendation was to use as many of the children between 14 and 16 as possible, instead of consolidating jobs and getting a grown man to take the place of children. You made no recommendation as to how you were going to use them. Conditions in all mills are different. Local conditions are naturally going to play a very important part in how each and every mill man is going to observe this law. I have heard some discussion of a time clock for doffers. I understand the government will not take that as evidence. When your doffers come in at a certain time you could make them punch the clock, and again when they were through doffing, at a certain hour. On fine yarns frequently a doffer may be two hours between doffs, and it has been suggested that with the use of a time clock an actual record could be kept of the time the boys put in, but I have understood that these time clocks would not be accepted by the government as a record of the time put in by children. I do believe it would be a good idea if we could get an expression of opinion from the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, as to what is going to be legal and what is not. It seems to me we ought to get something tangible. Those people in Washington ought to tell us what they are going to accept and what they are not.

M. H. H. BOYD: I think it would be wise for the chair to appoint some one to get into communication with authorities at Washington to see if they can give us some information along this line. If the time clock is not acceptable, what is acceptable? We can only work children between 14 and 16 years old a certain specified length of time, and we will have to have their hours posted up in the mill so that everybody can see them. If we say we are not working them over eight hours a day, what have we to show that we are not working them over this time, if the clock is not acceptable as authority for the time they

work? I make a motion that the chair appoint some one as authority, his expenses to be paid by this organization (if it is an organization) to get that information.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: A motion has been made and seconded that the chair appoint a committee to investigate this and find out what the cabinet officer, Mr. Wilson's ruling is going to be in regard to this. I think this is a good suggestion. We do not know what we are trying to do until we know what we are expected to do, and if he will give us some idea of what he is going to require, we will lay our plans accordingly.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: The chair will appoint Mr. David Clark as a committee of one to ascertain what Secretary of Labor Wilson's ideas are about this.

MR. DAVID CLARK: You have given me a mighty tough job to find out what the Department of Labor is going to rule, because I don't believe they know themselves. The enforcement of the Keating Child Labor bill is under the Department of Labor at Washington, and in that Department of Labor it is under the Children's Bureau, and the chief of the Children's Bureau is Miss Julia Lathrop. Miss Lathrop has never been inside but one cotton mill in her life, and that was at Bombay, India. I believe that Miss Lathrop intends to be fair but she herself does not know what will be done. She is now considering the appointment of Inspectors, and I am afraid she is not going to pay the salary she should for this sort of work. We want first class men for inspectors and small salaries are not going to get that type; they should be paid at least \$2400 a year. I have asked Miss Lathrop as to when this bill is really going into effect. The bill provides that no goods manufactured with the help of children under 14 years, or of children 14 to 16 for more than eight hours a day, thirty days prior to the date for the bill to go into effect, shall be received for shipment, so it would appear that we have got to put this bill into effect August 1st. I asked Miss Lathrop in Washington to give us a ruling at an early date about this, but up to the present she has not given it. I also asked her while in Washington, to come down here and help us in adjusting our mills to this bill, or at least send some of her best men. She has promised to do it, but has set no definite date at which time she will come or send any of her men. She should put at least two men in the Southern cotton mills to study the problem and let them give us their ideas.

MR. C. S. SMART: I want to ask Mr. Boyd another question. Do they work children in New England the whole eight hours at one time, or do they divide the time and give them a long recess at noon?

MR. H. H. BOYD: My talk was based on what they did a good many years ago, when the law was first adopted. They did not have any children working eight hours at that time. All the mills went on to the 16 year old basis, then they made us put up a placard in the room stating the time we would start and

the time we would stop, the time for noon hour each day and the same on Saturday. That all had to be posted up on the wall so that every body could read it in three different languages, and the eight-hour proposition was not in it. What they are doing now, I don't know.

MR. C. S. SMART: I notice in the list gotten out by Mr. Clark it said we could work children from 14 to 16 years of age eight hours a day. Could we give the children the two hours at noon time, taking them off our pay rolls for those two hours?

It seems to me that would complicate matters. Of course local conditions are going to have a bearing on this matter. In our mills, (Locke Cotton Mills), we have one mill with 10,000 spindles, and not a single person working there under sixteen years of age. At another plant we have possibly eight to ten persons who will be affected by this bill.

MR. H. H. BOYD: About laying off these children for two hours during the middle of the day, if you lay them off you will have to specify with some prominent sign that certain persons are not allowed to go to work before a certain hour, and are only allowed to work until a certain hour, then they would be given a recess of two hours. Of course that sign would only be for notification to people in the mill, but what are we going to show to the inspectors to satisfy them that our children are observing these hours.

MR. C. S. SMART: A time clock or time keeper ought to satisfy them.

MR. H. H. BOYD: That would only be what your records would show, and they may not take these records as final evidence.

In Massachusetts the inspectors would sneak into the mill and crawl up under a machine and lie there to see that the operatives did not start the machine before the whistle blew. They will not accept your pay ticket as proof that you are not working them over eight hours a day, and we must have something to show for it.

MR. C. S. SMART: We have a ten-hour law for all laborers. We have just as plain a record, or could have, that we have not worked children over eight hours as we have that we have not worked others over ten hours a day. I don't think that would be confusing at all.

MR. H. H. BOYD: We have a ten-hour law now and we are not being questioned about it. When we begin working children between the ages of 14 and 16 only eight hours a day we are going to be questioned about it, and we will have to have some way to show that we are not working them over the specified time.

MR. NORMAN: Would not the burden be on the inspector?

MR. H. H. BOYD: That is true, they would first have to find out who was violating the law, but that would be a very easy matter if they wished to lay a trap to catch somebody. This is a matter that we do not want to go into without being clear as to just how we are expected to work it out. For instance, if a child was working eight hours a day and that child would come in five minutes earlier in the morning, that inspec-

tor has got you. Or, if you keep them five minutes later, that inspector has you. That has been done up North and they got caught, and I expect the same thing would happen down here. It is very easy to catch anybody on a technicality of that kind if they are trying to catch them. What I want to know is something that the Government will accept as a record of the hours we are working children between 14 and 16 years old.

MR. J. M. GAMEWELL: As a member of Mr. Boyd's committee on Spinners, may I suggest that we put this in the form of a motion, acceptable to those present?

CHAIRMAN DIXON: It would be entirely in order.

MR. DAVID CLARK: This matter is going to be very acute for the next four months. It will be two months before we put it into effect, and I make a motion that we have a meeting of the North Carolina Superintendents once a month, similar to this, for the next four months. Those who want to attend every meeting can do so, and those who do not, can miss some of the meetings.

As part of that motion, I move that we hold our next meeting on June 23rd, at Wrightsville Beach. That is the time of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, and I move that the North Carolina Superintendents have a dinner at 1:00 o'clock on Saturday, June 23rd, at Wrightsville Beach. If that is done, we will try to get the Department of Labor to send a representative to Wrightsville Beach to give us their ruling on these matters.

The motion is that the next meeting be held at Wrightsville Beach on June 23rd, immediately after the close of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association.

MR. I. B. COVINGTON: I think we ought to go into a permanent organization of the North Carolina Superintendents and meet occasionally from now on.

Mr. Clark's motion carried.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: Our next meeting will be held at Wrightsville Beach June 23rd.

MR. DAVID CLARK: I move that our Chairman communicate with the Department of Labor and request them to send one or more representatives to Wrightsville Beach to consult with us and give us their ideas on these questions.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: It has been moved and seconded that the chair take up with the Department of Labor the question of sending one or more representatives to attend the meeting in Wrightsville, to tell us what their ruling is going to be.

Motion carried.

MR. J. M. GAMEWELL: The motion made by Mr. Clark should be incorporated in Mr. Boyd's report.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: Those in favor of Mr. Boyd incorporating into his report the motion in regard to Mr. Clark's taking up with the Department of Labor and finding out what their ruling is going to be in this matter, please signify by the usual sign.

Motion carried.

MR. DAVID CLARK: We have not had time to fully discuss these reports as we should, and I move that

we continue to the committees until read. This compulsory law of education should be effective for all up to fourteen years of age, during the regular school terms. The reason I want to see a compulsory law of education is because there are so many children who are not working and who do not go to school. Go to the parents and they have one excuse or another for not sending them to school, so it all resolves itself back into the original question—what are we going to do with these children 16 years of age and younger if we do not work them? If they do not go to school and are not at work, they are going to tear up everything around the place faster than you can put it up. There should be a place for the children to have their minds occupied.

MR. GEO. F. BREITZ: I will read our report a little later, but I want to say for the information of those present that the State Department at Raleigh will send a County Demonstrator to the mills to teach the mothers and the children how to can vegetables and fruit, and we want to advertise this fact. They will teach the idle ones under 14 years of age and keep them off the street. Put the children to work, put them to canning, doing something that will help feed the family. The State is willing to send out experts to teach the girls and boys to can scientifically. That is a great thing and will do much toward keeping these children employed.

Another thing, about summer schools, if the children have not access to a school we recommend that the mills themselves employ teachers to keep these children employed and studying. "As a twig is inclined, so the tree grows". Give them a place to go on Sunday; put them in Sunday school and make high class citizens of them. I will read our report.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to formulate plans for caring for the children of our mill villages from 14 years down or those thrown out of employment by reason of the Keating-Owens Child Labor Law, wish to offer the following:

First.—That every mill see that a good school is within reach of all children and that all persons of authority co-operate with the teachers in seeing that each child attends school regularly.

Second.—That each mill that possibly can secure land within a reasonable distance of a mill, to devote to truck farming. We also suggest in this connection the installation of canning outfits (which can be purchased for \$25.00 to \$50.00). This will give the children employment and in turn will enable the families of the village to get these various articles of food at a nominal cost.

Third.—That all mills that are so situated that find it impossible to have farming, canning or other forms of employment, to provide building and capable teachers (to be paid by the mills if necessary) and require each child of school age to attend regularly.

Geo. F. Breitz, Chm.  
D. C. Williams,  
Jno. A. McFalls,  
C. G. Voss,  
C. C. Cobb.

MR. H. H. BOYD: If it is possible, I think it would be a good idea for this organization to go on record as favoring compulsory education for children. I think it would be well to add this to the report just the Keating Bill into effect. I move

that the chairmen of these three committees, Mr. H. H. Boyd, Mr. A. lenburg county or Gaston county, if Q. Kale and Mr. Geo. Breitz be ap-

pointed a committee of three to confer with the North Carolina Cotton units, where we could get together Manufacturers Association at their meeting on June 8th and 9th. If today, I believe that would relieve

the situation very much indeed. In the situation where there are two or even a dozen mills, if the superintendents had an organization

intended where they could get together and coming on and we must consider "tote fair" with each other, that how many men we are going to lose would do a great deal of good. Later by conscription. It is going to come on, as Mr. Covington suggested, we whether or not, and we can argue all we want to, but we are going to have to bear our part of the burden. It may be that the government will

take into consideration the fact that a good many of the mills have government orders to get out.

MR. P. B. PARKS: We have not had one expression about working

MR. R. F. CRAIG: We decided this: that every man in the crowd has a different kind of mill to run.

MR. R. F. CRAIG: We decided to use all the boys between 14 and 16 that we can and to use our judgment so far as doffers are concerned.

MR. JNO. G. McFALLS: It strikes me that if the mills eliminate help from the other rooms under 14 or 16 years of age that we might be able to put on three sets of doffers and let them work alternately.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: It has been suggested that we might use some of the German prisoners.

(Laughter).

MR. H. H. BOYD: What is your opinion of how to get more laborers into the cotton mills?

MR. C. S. SMART: Stop the mills from bidding against each other's help. Then go to the country for new help—where the people are not making a living on the farm, and infuse new blood into the mills. Stop moving the people around. There are plenty of people moving around from one mill to another because some fellow tapped on the door last night and offered some inducement to them to move.

CHAIRMAN DIXON: A Legislature or a Congress that will take a boy from work and turn him loose ought to be made to put him in school and support him and his family while he is in school. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN DIXON: Anything further to come before the house?

MR. DAVID CLARK: I apologize for making so many motions. Beginning today I am Secretary of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, without salary. I took that position in order that Mr. Hudson C. Millar, Secretary of that organization, could go to Fort Ogle-

thorpe—being a young man and unmarried, he felt he ought to go. In order to permit him to go, I agreed to act as Secretary. A meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held in Asheville on June 8th and 9th, and

I have just put on the program Mr. J. M. Davis, of Newberry, S. C., for a paper on the "Newberry Plan". I would like to have this Association send, (and I make this as a motion) the Chairmen of these three committees to attend the meeting at Asheville, and give the officials of the mills at the meeting there all the information they can about putting same town. It strikes me that where

the Chairmen of these three committees to attend the meeting at Asheville, and give the officials of the mills at the meeting there all the information they can about putting same town. It strikes me that where

we had a little local association, composed of superintendents, small

Manufacturers Association at their meeting on June 8th and 9th. If today, I believe that would relieve the situation very much indeed. In the situation where there are two or even a dozen mills, if the superintendents had an organization

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take into consideration the fact that a good many of the mills have government orders to get out.

MR. DAVID CLARK: If there is nothing else to come up, the meeting will be adjourned, but I hope

every one of you will come to

Wrightsville Beach with some ideas

of the subject we have discussed

today.

Adjournment.

#### Advised to Economize.

The following has been distributed as a circular to the people of the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.:

"We are at war and it is serious. You can't tell where the high cost of living will stop nor how long the war will last. I desire to urge the people of Dilling Mill village to save every penny possible by cutting out buying everything that is not needed, such as dope, candy, chewing gum and other things that are not wholesome. This may go against the grain for awhile with some of us, but it is the very thing to do and let us do it now. Deny yourself of these luxuries and use these nickles or food or we surely will feel the pinch of war more and more as our country goes farther into it. I desire to urge the mothers to look well after their kitchens and see that nothing is wasted there. Study your job and see to it that too much is not cooked and that nothing is wasted. Think well of what you are doing before you throw bread or other food into the stop-bucket. Can you not use it for the next meal? Warm it over or make it into pudding or cook it with your potatoes or beans—save it from your slop bucket; it means money to you. Take care of your health. Time lost means money lost and lost money hurts now and may hurt more—no one can tell. A teaspoonful of salts in a half glass of water before breakfast is a fine spring tonic and it is cheap. It will save you a doctor's bill. Take it for a week or ten days and you will feel fine—try it.

Look well after your gardens. If you do not you are a heavy loser. Germany is by no means a whipped country and when this awful war will end we cannot tell. Before many days the men of our country who are not industrially employed and of certain age will be drafted to the colors.

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John A. McFalls, Supt.

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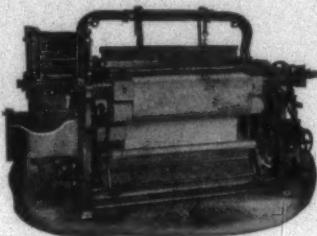
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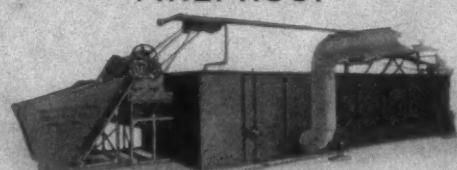
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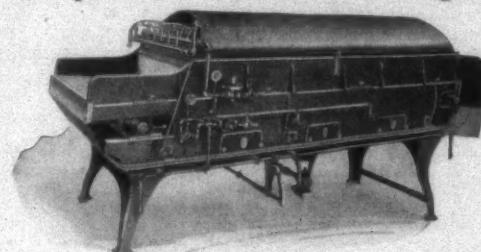
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